Subject: LEGAL STUDIES (074)
Sample Question Paper
Class XII
Academic Session 2026–27

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

The question paper contains four sections – A, B, C and D

- Section A – Q.1-Q.20 – Multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B – Q.21 – Q.28 are 2 marks each. The answers should not exceed 40 words each.
- Section C – Q.29 – Q36 are 3 marks each. The answers should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D – Q.37 – Q.40 are 5 marks each. The answers should not exceed 140 words each.

	SECTION A	
Q.No	**Questions**	**Marks**
1	Ramaswamy, an environmental researcher, is called by the court during a PIL on Delhi's air pollution to provide expert input. He is not a party to the case. What role is he performing? (A) Advocate General (B) Amicus Curiae (C) Public Prosecutor (D) Attorney General	1
2	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options that follow. **Assertion (A):** Mediation may be used to resolve disputes where the parties wish to preserve their relationship. **Reason (R):** In mediation, the neutral third person facilitates the discussion but does not decide the outcome of the dispute. (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (C) A is true, but R is false (D) A is false, but R is true	1

3	Two brothers, Aman and Balwinder, have filed a civil suit regarding ownership of a property. During the proceedings, the court finds that the dispute may be resolved through mediation. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in such a situation? (A) The court cannot refer the dispute to ADR if an earlier attempt at settlement has failed. (B) The court may refer the dispute to an appropriate ADR mechanism when there appears to be a possibility of settlement. (C) The court must decide the dispute itself once the civil suit has been instituted. (D) The court may refer the dispute to ADR only when both parties jointly request such a reference.	1
4	A citizen discovers that a central government minister has allegedly misused public funds allocated for a development project. Which of the following statements correctly describes the authority that should handle her/his complaint? (A) The complaint should be investigated by the Lokpal, as it is empowered to inquire into allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, and other central government officials. (B) The complaint should be investigated by the Supreme Court, since it has the ultimate authority over all ministers. (C) The complaint can be investigated by any state-level Lokayukta, as it deals with public servants. (D) The complaint should wait until a formal police report is filed, as Lokpal cannot act independently.	1
5	Country Xenia is not a member of the Rome Statute. Its military commander is alleged to have committed war crimes in neighbouring country, Yuria, which is a signatory to the Rome Statute. Victims and human rights organisations approach the International Criminal Court (ICC) seeking prosecution of the military commander. From the statements given below, identify the one that correctly explains the ICC's jurisdiction in this situation? (A) The ICC may exercise jurisdiction because the alleged crimes were committed in the territory of Yuria, a State Party to the Rome Statute. (B) The ICC cannot exercise jurisdiction because the alleged offender is a national of Xenia, which is not a member of the Rome Statute. (C) The ICC may exercise jurisdiction only if both Xenia and Yuria are members of the Rome Statute. (D) The ICC may exercise jurisdiction only if Xenia voluntarily accepts the jurisdiction of the ICC.	1

6	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options that follow. **Assertion (A):** International law regulates relations between sovereign states. **Reason (R):** International law is a set of rules binding on all states and can be enforced. (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (C) A is true, but R is false (D) A is false, but R is true	1
7	Country X and Country Y share a river where both countries have consistently followed a practice of restricting fishing during breeding season. The practice has been generally observed by States in the region and is accepted as a legal obligation. Recently, Country X allowed private companies to fish during the restricted period, arguing that the practice is outdated and no longer reflects its current economic needs. Country Y protests and wants the customary rule enforced. Which of the following statements best reflects the legal position under international law? (A) Country X is expected to follow the customary international law rule as long as the rule remains recognised as legally binding. (B) Country X can ignore the rule because customary international law is not legally binding. (C) Country Y cannot demand compliance because customary international law applies only when States have expressly agreed to it. (D) Both countries can choose whether to follow the customary rule according to their convenience.	1
8	Rita has completed her LL.B. from a recognised university and wishes to represent clients before courts in India. Which of the following correctly describes the requirements she must fulfil to practise as an advocate? (A) She must register herself with the Bar Council of India. (B) She must enrol with a State Bar Council and fulfil the prescribed requirements for obtaining a Certificate of Practice. (C) She must enrol with a State Bar Council and obtain prior approval from a senior advocate before appearing in court. (D) She must complete a period of legal practice under a senior advocate before she can enrol with a State Bar Council.	1

9	In relation to legal education, the Bar Council of India is responsible for: (A) Framing the syllabus for every law course independently (B) Inspecting and recognising law colleges and universities (C) Conducting joint entrance examinations for admission to law courses (D) Granting scholarships to students pursuing legal education	1
10	In 1916, the Calcutta High Court held that women were not entitled to be enrolled as Vakils or Pleaders. A similar view was taken by the Patna High Court in 1922 in the case concerning Ms. Hazra. In 1921, however, Cornelia Sorabji was enrolled as a Vakil of the Allahabad High Court. The position regarding women's entry into the legal profession was subsequently settled through: (A) The 1916 decision of the Calcutta High Court (B) The 1921 enrolment of Cornelia Sorabji by the Allahabad High Court (C) The enactment of the Legal Practitioners' (Women) Act in 1923 (D) The 1922 decision of the Patna High Court in Ms. Hazra's case	1
11	Rohit owes ₹50,000 to Aman, and Aman owes ₹50,000 to Karan. With the mutual consent of all three parties, it is agreed that Rohit will directly pay ₹50,000 to Karan, and Aman is discharged from his liability. This situation is an example of: (A) Rescission (B) Alteration (C) Novation (D) Remission	1
12	X raised a hockey stick as if to hit Y. Y was frightened but was not actually hit. Y now wants to claim compensation for the harm caused. Can Y claim compensation from X? (A) No, because Y did not suffer any physical injury. (B) Yes, because causing fear of imminent harm is actionable as a tort. (C) Yes, because assault is a criminal offence. (D) Yes, but only if X actually hits Y.	1
13	Match **Column A** (Type of transfer) with **Column B** (Scenario) and state the correct option.	1

		Column A		**Column B**
	P	**Sale**	**(i)**	Ramesh transfers his residential property through a registered document to his daughter without receiving any money. The transfer is voluntary out of his love and affection.
	Q	**Lease**	**(ii)**	Meera transfers ownership of her agricultural land to Rohan, while Rohan transfers ownership of his residential plot to Meera. Neither party pays any money to the other.
	R	**Gift**	**(iii)**	Suresh transfers ownership of his shop to Kavita for an agreed price of ₹8,00,000.
	S	**Exchange**	**(iv)**	Arjun gives his commercial premises to Vikram for five years. Vikram is entitled to possess and use the premises during this period and is required to pay ₹25,000 every month.
	Options: (A) P (i); Q (ii); R (iii); S (iv) (B) P (iii); Q (iv); R (i); S (ii) (C) P (iii); Q (ii); R (i); S (iv) (D) P (ii); Q (i); R (iv); S (iii)			
14	The Central Government receives information that an industrial chemical is causing serious soil pollution in several States. The Government decides to prescribe standards for handling the chemical and issue directions to the industries concerned. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 supports such action primarily through: (A) The wide powers vested in the Central Government to take measures for protecting and improving the environment (B) The exclusive authority of State Governments to regulate industrial pollution (C) The power of industries to determine their own environmental standards (D) The requirement that environmental standards be framed only through international agreements			1
15	Arjun and Neha want to start a consulting business. They expect high profits but are also aware that their business may face financial risks in the first few years. Arjun wants a structure where their personal assets remain protected even if the business suffers losses. Neha, however, prefers a structure with minimum			1

	compliance and low registration costs. Which business structure best suits their situation? (A) Partnership, because it offers low compliance and simple procedures, even though partners have unlimited liability. (B) Limited Liability Partnership, because it protects partners' personal assets while also offering operational flexibility. (C) Partnership, because it limits the liability of partners and is easier to register. (D) LLP, because it is the least regulated business structure and partners have no legal responsibilities.	
16	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options that follow. **Assertion (A):** Temporary sand art created on a beach is protected under copyright law. **Reason (R):** Copyright protects works only if the work is recorded in a fixed tangible medium, and temporary sand art is short lived, so it lacks fixation. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. (C) A is true, R is false (D) A is false, R is true	1
17	Given below are two statements marked as **Statement I** and **Statement II**. Choose the correct answer from the options that follow. **Statement I:** Fundamental Rights are legally enforceable rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. **Statement II:** Human Rights are universal and inalienable rights that become enforceable when they are incorporated into domestic laws. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.	1
18	George, a foreign traveller, arrived in Mumbai carrying 34 kg of undeclared gold hidden on his body. A new RBI notification restricting the bringing of gold into India had been officially published two days before his arrival. When customs officers inspected him, they seized the gold and charged him under the Foreign Exchange	1

	Regulation Act. George argued that he was unaware of the new rule when he left Zurich. Which legal principle justifies rejecting George's defense of lack of knowledge of the law? (A) Ignorantia Juris Non Excusat (B) Mens Rea (C) Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se (D) Volenti Non Fit Injuria	
19	A group of people organize peaceful marches to protest against a new industrial project in the hilly region. They carry placards and chant slogans criticising a foreign country involved in the project. The police stop the march midway, as the head of that foreign country is currently visiting India. On what grounds, if any, is the police justified in restricting the peaceful march? (A) Public order (B) Security of the State (C) There is no ground to stop the peaceful march (D) Friendly relations with foreign States	1
20	An Indian citizen is denied access to clean drinking water and basic healthcare by the local authorities. A foreign tourist visiting India is denied emergency healthcare solely on the ground of her nationality. The constitutional protection available to the two persons is best described as: (A) Both persons can approach an Indian court for enforcement of their right to life, as Article 21 protects every person. (B) The Indian citizen can enforce Fundamental Rights, whereas the foreign tourist can claim only Human Rights because she is not an Indian citizen. (C) Neither person can approach an Indian court, as access to healthcare is not expressly mentioned as a Fundamental Right. (D) The Indian citizen can enforce Fundamental Rights, whereas the foreign tourist can approach an Indian court only if a separate law specifically grants her the same protection.	1
	SECTION B	
21A	The current Chief Justice of India is retiring soon. The Supreme Court has the following judges:	2

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Judge Name</th><th>Age (Years)</th><th>Date of Appointment to SC</th><th>Date of Oath Taken</th></tr>
<tr><td>Justice Mehra</td><td>62</td><td>10.01.2018</td><td>12.01.2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>Justice Kapoor</td><td>62</td><td>10.01.2018</td><td>10.01.2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>Justice Verma</td><td>61</td><td>05.01.2015</td><td>10.01.2015</td></tr>
</table>
Based on convention, who is likely to be appointed as the next Chief Justice of India? Explain your answer briefly.
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<tr><td></td><td>OR</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>21B</td><td>A journalist publishes a report exposing corruption in a State government department. In response, the State issues an order shutting down the newspaper, claiming it undermines governance. The journalist approaches the court, claiming the order violates fundamental rights.

Explain how the principle of judicial review can be invoked in this case and the remedy the court may provide.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Give any two differences between an ‘advocate -on-record’ and a ‘senior advocate’.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">23A</td><td>How did the Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002 modify the original Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 with respect to the establishment and functioning of Lok Adalats?</td><td rowspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>OR</td></tr>
<tr><td>23B</td><td>Under the NALSA Regulations, 2010, how are advocates empanelled to provide free legal services, and what is expected of them in discharge of their duty?</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>The principle of ‘innocent until proven guilty’ is not considered absolute in Indian criminal law. State two situations where the burden of proof is reversed.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>A tech entrepreneurial startup requires a large amount of capital for its expansion. The directors plan to raise funds from the public. Identify the most suitable legal form of organisation to raise funds. Mention any two key characteristics of this form.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>A woman belonging to a minority community, files a complaint before the National Commission for Minorities alleging that she has been denied access to a government welfare scheme for all citizens. The incident occurred more than a year ago, and a similar matter is already pending before a competent court. As a member</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

	of the Commission, examine whether her complaint can be admitted. State two grounds for your answer.	
27	Piya owns a shop in the market. She attempts to transfer the shop to Arun through a written agreement. However, part of the shop legally belongs to Riya's brother. Riya is not authorised to transfer that part of the property. The property is subject to a legal dispute with another person. Identify the problems in this transfer that make it invalid according to the essentials of a valid transfer of property.	2
28A	'Even a person accused of a crime is entitled to fundamental rights.' Explain any two safeguards provided to an accused under the Indian Constitution.	2
	OR	
28B	State any two functions of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.	2
	SECTION C	
29A	A law firm with offices in India and the United States plans to promote its services through a digital campaign. The proposed campaign includes the name, contact details, qualifications and areas of practice of its lawyers. In addition, the firm proposes to send personal communications to potential clients and approach them directly to offer its services. Before proceeding, the partners seek advice on whether the proposed activities can be undertaken in both countries. (a) Would the proposed activities be treated in the same manner in India and the United States? Give reasons for your answer. (b) Why are advertising and solicitation by lawyers subject to professional restrictions?	3
	OR	
29B	Advocate Sachin is representing a client in a civil suit. During the proceedings, the client asks Advocate Sachin not to place a particular document on record, stating that it may weaken the case. The client insists that the advocate's primary responsibility is to secure a favourable outcome. Advocate Sachin agrees, does not disclose the document, and seeks repeated adjournments citing procedural reasons.	3

	(A) Can Advocate Sachin defend his conduct by claiming that he acted in the best interest of his client? Give reason. (B) State one ethically correct option available to Advocate Sachin in this situation. (C) Identify the authority empowered to initiate disciplinary proceedings against Advocate Sachin.	
30	Leena, a tribal woman, lost her home and farmland after severe floods hit her village. She migrated to a nearby town with her two children. Leena also suffers from a permanent physical disability that restricts her movement. While participating in a peaceful demonstration against the lack of rehabilitation measures, she was detained by the police. (A) Identify four categories under which Leena is eligible to receive free legal aid. (B) Name the statutory Act that was enacted to give effect to Article 39A, and state its objectives.	3
31A	"Legal aid is a *sine qua non* for ensuring meaningful access to justice in India." Explain this statement with reference to constitutional principles.	3
	OR	
31B	"International law addresses the provision for free legal services from the perspective of human rights." Justify the statement with reference to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).	
32	I. Read the following situations and answer the questions that follow: (A) Rohan sends an email to Meera stating that he is willing to sell his laptop to her for ₹40,000. Identify the type of proposal made by Rohan. (B) Rohan sends an email to all students of his college stating that he will pay ₹5,100 to anyone who finds and returns his lost laptop. Identify the type of proposal made by Rohan. II. State two points of difference between the two types of proposals identified above.	3
33A	Riya, a biotechnology student, creates a new type of eco-friendly biodegradable	3

	plastic that decomposes within a week. She wants to protect her creation so that no one else can make, sell, or use it without her permission. I. Under which Act can Riya register her creation to protect her Intellectual Property Rights? II. Name two basic requirements that her invention must fulfill to be eligible for patent registration.	
	OR	
33B	Neha leases her commercial office space to Kabir for a period of 18 months at a monthly rent of ₹15,000. As per the lease agreement, Kabir must return the premises at the end of the lease term in the same condition in which it was handed over to him. Due to a temporary work assignment in another city, Kabir allows his friend Rohan to occupy the premises in return for a monthly payment of ₹18,000. Rohan makes structural changes to the office that reduces its market value. I. Is Kabir legally authorised to allow Rohan to occupy the premises? Give reasons. II. Identify the duty of the lessee that has been violated in the above case. III. State one remedy available to Neha against Kabir.	3
34	See the images given below and answer the questions:  **Image A**  **Image B** (A) Identify the theory of punishment shown in Image A and Image B. (B) Explain the objective behind each theory of punishment. ***Question for visually impaired.*** **Explain any three objectives of criminal laws in India.**	3
35A	I. Read the following situations and answer the questions that follow:	3

	(A) Gulli, a 19-year-old, is stopped by the police near a railway station late at night. The police ask him questions and temporarily keep him at the police station for questioning, without formally charging him with any offense. Identify the nature of police action taken against Gulli. (B) Timpi is caught stealing a diamond ring from a shop. The women police immediately take her to the police station, inform her of the charges, and record her statement. Identify the nature of police action taken against Timpi. II. State two rights of a person who is arrested.	
	OR	
35B	I. Read the following situations and identify the constitutional provisions involved in each case. (A) A state-aided college refuses admission to a student belonging to a linguistic minority on the ground that the institution gives preference to students speaking the majority language of the State. (B) The State Government grants financial aid to private schools but rejects the application of a school run by a linguistic minority solely because it is a minority institution. II. Analyse whether the actions of the College and the State are constitutionally valid. Give reasons.	3
36	Explain the difference between a **trade name** and a **trademark**, giving one example when a trade name becomes a trademark.	3
	SECTION D	
37A	Justice R. Dev, a judge of the High Court of Nioria, is accused of repeated misuse of official privileges and serious ethical misconduct. Several lawyers submit written complaints to Members of Parliament. After examining the material, a group of MPs decides that the allegations require formal scrutiny. They prepare a detailed motion stating the charges and seek to initiate the constitutional process to remove Justice Dev from office. When the motion is submitted, some MPs argue that the matter should be handled by the High Court itself. Others insist that only Parliament can begin the process, and that a special committee must investigate before any vote is taken. The Speaker receives the motion and must decide the next steps.	5

	Justice Dev, meanwhile, continues to hold office unless the constitutional procedure is successfully completed. I. Identify the constitutional process that the MPs are attempting to initiate against Justice Dev? II. Give reason- why can the High Court not remove its own judge, even if the allegations are serious? III. State the role of Members of Parliament in the early stage of this process? IV. Briefly explain the next step after the motion is admitted by the Speaker/Chairperson. V. Why is the removal of a judge made deliberately difficult under the Constitution? Give one reason.	
	OR	
37B	In Van Pradesh, a new fleet of public buses was introduced on routes connecting schools, colleges, and workplaces. Within weeks: • Many buses had steps too high for wheelchair users, and lacked ramps or safe boarding facilities. • Priority seating for persons with mobility impairments was absent or ignored. • Some buses skipped accessible stops, forcing students and employees with disabilities to miss school, exams, and work repeatedly. Despite repeated complaints, the Transport Department did not take any effective action, leaving affected individuals with no practical way to travel safely. Ms. Rhea, a university researcher, collected Photographs and videos of inaccessible buses, Testimonies from affected students and employees, Expert reports documenting unsafe travel conditions Believing this systemic problem denied basic rights of mobility and access, Ms. Rhea approaches the court on behalf of the affected group. She is not personally affected, but seeks a court directive to ensure public transport is accessible to all citizens, so that students and employees can attend school and work without discrimination or barriers. I. Name the legal remedy being invoked by Ms. Rhea to seek judicial intervention in the matter.	5

	II. Why is it permissible for her to file the petition even though she is not personally affected? III. How does this mechanism protect the rights and ensure accountability of public authorities?	
38	Company A entered into a two-year supply agreement with Company B. After eight months, Company B complained about repeated delays in delivery and held back payments. Company A claimed that the delays were caused by sudden changes in specifications demanded by Company B. Both parties exchanged several emails requesting meetings to sort out the issue. After two failed meetings, Company A decided to file a civil suit in the District Court. Company B objected, pointing out that the contract clearly stated that any dispute would be resolved "through a binding decision by a neutral third party" and that courts could be approached only after this process was complete. Company A argues that going to court is faster and refuses to follow the process mentioned in the contract. Using the facts of the case and the ADR mechanisms in your syllabus, answer the following: (A) Identify the dispute-resolution process Company B is referring to. (B) Can Company A directly approach the court for dispute resolution? Give reason for your answer. (C) What is the first step to be taken to initiate dispute resolution according to this process? (D) State any two advantages of resolving disputes through this method.	5
39	The countries of Lumeria and Aravon are geographically distant and share no treaties or diplomatic relations. A detailed report by the International Human Rights Oversight Commission (IHROC) reveals that Aravon is committing systematic persecution and gross human rights violations against a minority community, including unlawful killings, forced displacement, and denial of basic rights. During a special session of the Global Council of Nations (GCN), Lumeria condemns these actions and proposes an independent fact-finding mission to investigate the situation in Aravon.	5

	Aravon objects, claiming that Lumeria is “not an affected state” and has no legal right to raise issues concerning its internal affairs. Lumeria responds that certain international obligations are owed to the entire community of states, and any state may act when these obligations are violated. (A) Identify and explain the principle of international law that allows Lumeria to raise the issue and propose action despite having no direct link with Aravon. (B) Explain why Aravon’s argument about Lumeria lacking standing is not valid under this principle. (C) State how this principle strengthens global responsibility in maintaining core international norms.	
40 A	Read the following two scenarios and identify the type of liability under Tort Law. I. (a) A gas-based fertilizer plant, Agro Gas Ltd., releases a cloud of poisonous gas due to faulty valves in its processing unit. Several people in the nearby village fall ill. The company claims that the leak was caused by a technical defect in the machinery, which they could not have predicted. (b) Pannu stores a large quantity of water in a private reservoir near his farmland. During an unusually heavy storm followed by heavy rainfall, the reservoir bursts, causing water to flood and damage the neighbouring fields and houses. II. Differentiate between the above two scenarios giving three points of difference with basis of differentiation.	5
	OR	
40 B	Read the following situations carefully and identify the tort involved in each case. I. Arjun raises his fist and threatens to punch Rohan, who believes he is about to be hit. However, Arjun does not actually touch him. II. Meera suddenly pushes Kavya from behind without giving her any warning. III. Vikram throws a stone at Aman intending to hit him, but Aman narrowly escapes as the stone misses him. IV. Neha angrily pours a glass of water on her colleague during an argument. V. Raj points an unloaded gun at Sahil, who does not know that it is unloaded and feels immediate fear of being shot.	5

Subject: LEGAL STUDIES (074)
Marking Scheme
Class XII
Academic Session 2026–27

S.no.	Question	Marks
	SECTION A	
1	(B) Amicus Curiae	1
2	(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A *Justification: Because the mediator does not impose a winner or loser and the parties themselves arrive at a mutually acceptable solution, mediation is generally less adversarial and allows the parties to maintain their relationship.*	1
3	(B) The court may refer the dispute to an appropriate ADR mechanism when there appears to be a possibility of settlement.	1
4	(A) The complaint should be investigated by the Lokpal, as it is empowered to inquire into allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, and other central government officials.	1
5	(A) The ICC can investigate crimes that occurred in a member state or by nationals of a member state.	1
6	(C) A is true, but R is false *Justification: The rules of International law are based on reciprocity or self interest.*	1
7	(A) Country X is expected to follow the customary international law rule as long as the rule remains recognised as legally binding.	1
8	**(**B) She must enrol with a State Bar Council and fulfil the prescribed requirements to practise as an advocate.	1
9	(B) Inspecting and recognising law colleges and universities	1
10	(C) The enactment of the Legal Practitioners' (Women) Act in 1923	1
11	(C) Novation	1
12	(B) Yes, because causing fear of imminent harm is actionable as a tort.	1
13	(B) P (iii); Q (iv); R (i); S (ii)	1

<table>
<tr><td>14</td><td>(A) The wide powers vested in the Central Government to take measures for protecting and improving the environment</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>(B) Limited Liability Partnership, because it protects partners' personal assets while also offering operational flexibility.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>(D) A is false, R is true
Justification: Sand art is temporary and copyright is granted to a work which is in a tangible and fixed form.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>(A) Ignorantia Juris Non Excusat</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>(D) Friendly relations with foreign States</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>A) Both persons can approach an Indian court for enforcement of their right to life, as Article 21 protects every person.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SECTION B</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>21A</td><td>Justice Verma as Chief Justice of India is appointed on the basis of seniority in the Supreme Court, not age. Seniority is determined primarily by the date of appointment to the Supreme Court.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>OR</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>21B</td><td>Judicial Review: The courts have the power to examine whether the State's action is constitutional. In this case, the journalist can invoke judicial review to challenge the State's order as violating freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a)).

Remedy by Court: The court can strike down or quash the unconstitutional order, declaring it invalid. It may also restore the newspaper's publication and provide relief to ensure the journalist's rights are protected.</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Advocate-on-Record (AOR)</th><th>Senior Advocate</th></tr>
<tr><td>Definition / Role</td><td>A lawyer entitled to file and act in cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of clients.</td><td>A lawyer recognized for expertise and experience, designated by the Supreme Court or High Court.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Filing Cases</td><td>Can file cases directly in the Supreme Court.</td><td>Cannot file cases directly; works through an Advocate-on-Record.</td></tr>
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</td><td>2</td></tr>
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	The **Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002** brought important changes to the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**, particularly regarding **Lok Adalats**: 1. **Formal Recognition of Permanent Lok Adalats (PLAs):** o The amendment **introduced the concept of Permanent Lok Adalats** for **pre-litigation conciliation** in cases related to **public utility services** (like transport, postal, water supply, etc.). o These PLAs are **continuous bodies**, unlike earlier ad-hoc Lok Adalats which were organized occasionally. 2. **Authority to Decide Cases:** o Under the amendment, **Lok Adalats were empowered to pass binding awards** on disputes referred to them, which **have the status of a civil court decree**. o In cases where parties **do not reach a settlement**, Permanent Lok Adalats are empowered to **decide the dispute on merits**, specifically for pre-litigation matters in public utility services	2
	OR	
23B	**1. Empanelment Process:** • **Eligibility:** Advocates enrolled with a **State Bar Council** and having the required **minimum experience** of 3 years • **Application:** Advocates apply to the **State or District Legal Services Authority** for empanelment. • **Screening:** Applications are reviewed, and advocates are **shortlisted based on experience, specialization, and credentials**. • **Approval:** The final **list of empanelled advocates** is maintained by the State or District Legal Services Authority. These advocates are authorized to provide **free legal aid to eligible persons** under the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**.	2

Designation	Any qualified advocate can become AOR by **passing a special exam**.	Appointed based on **merit, experience, and reputation**; no exam required.
Court Appearance	Can **appear and conduct cases independently**.	**Can argue and appear**, but **must be instructed through another advocate**.

	2. Duties and Expectations of Empanelled Advocates: • **Provide free legal assistance** to **eligible persons**, including representation, drafting, and advice. Maintain professional conduct and ethics**,** ensuring honesty and diligence. • **Not to accept fee or any kind of payment in cash or kind**	
24	The principle of *innocent until proven guilty* is not absolute in Indian criminal law because, in certain situations, the law reverses the burden of proof to effectively address serious offences and prevent misuse of the principle. The burden of proof is reversed in the following situations: 1. **When a statute expressly provides for a reverse onus**, such as in **dowry death cases** where the accused is presumed guilty. 2. **When the accused files an appeal against a conviction by a lower court**, where the presumption shifts from innocence to guilt until the conviction is set aside.	2
25	The company should form a **Public Limited Company** in India. Key Characteristics: • It can issue shares to the public to raise funds. • It has limited liability, meaning shareholders are liable only up to the extent of their shareholding. • It is a separate legal entity from its owners.	2
26	The National Commission for Minorities could refuse to admit the woman's complaint on the following grounds: • Matter is **sub judice**. • Complaint relates to **events more than one year old**. • Complaint **does not relate to minority rights or minority status**, hence outside the Commission's jurisdiction.	2
27	The transfer made by Piya is invalid because of the following reasons: 1. **Entitlement to Property**: Piya attempted to transfer part of the shop that legally belongs to her brother, so she is not entitled to transfer the entire property. A valid transfer requires the transferor to be entitled to the transferable property. 2. **Authorization**: Piya is not authorized to transfer property that is not fully hers, violating the essential requirement that the transferor must be competent and authorized to dispose of the property. 3. **Free from Encumbrances**: The property is subject to a legal dispute, so it is not free from encumbrances, which is an essential condition for a valid transfer.	2

28A	**Article 20**. Protection in respect of conviction for offences 1. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence. 2. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. 3. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.	2
	OR	
28B	The two functions of the Preamble are: - The Preamble **affirms the aims, objectives, and guiding principles** of the Constitution. - The principles in the Preamble are **used to interpret vague and ambiguous provisions** of the Constitution.	2
	SECTION C	
29A	(a**) No**. The two jurisdictions may treat the proposed activities differently. In India, the communication of limited professional information is permitted subject to the Bar Council rules, but direct solicitation and personal approaches to prospective clients are restricted. In the United States, lawyer advertising is generally permitted, subject to rules against misleading communications and restrictions on solicitation. (b) To **maintain the** dignity and credibility of the legal profession and to **prevent misleading publicity** and improper solicitation of clients.	3
	OR	
29B	(a) **No**. An advocate cannot defend such conduct on the ground of client interest. An advocate owes a higher duty to the court and the administration of justice and must act with honesty. Suppression of material facts and unnecessary delay undermine the advocate's role as an officer of the court. (b) Advocate Sachin **should have declined** to follow the client's improper instructions and either placed the document on record or withdrawn from the case in accordance with professional ethics. (c) **The State Bar Council** is the authority competent to initiate disciplinary proceedings for professional misconduct.	3
30	(i) Four categories under which Leena is eligible to receive free legal aid: 1. **Women** – She is a female citizen. 2. **Scheduled Tribe (Tribal woman)** – She belongs to a marginalized community.	3

	3. **Persons with disability** – She has a permanent physical disability restricting movement. 4. **Victims of disaster or displaced persons** – She lost her home and farmland due to floods and migrated. (ii) Statutory Act giving effect to Article 39A and its objectives: • Act**: Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987** • Objectives: 1. To provide **free legal aid and advice** to persons who cannot afford it. 2. To **ensure** access to justice for all citizens, especially marginalized and disadvantaged groups. 3. **To promote** equality of opportunity in legal matters, as envisaged under Article 39A of the Constitution. To establish legal services authorities at national, state, and district levels to implement legal aid programs effectively.	
31A	The following Articles/ Rights are enforced by providing legal aid; 1. **Article 14 – Right to Equality**: o Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of laws. o Legal aid ensures that persons who cannot afford a lawyer are not discriminated against, making equality meaningful in legal proceedings. 2. **Article 15 – Prohibition of Discrimination**: o Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. o Legal aid ensures that marginalized groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, and minority communities can effectively access courts and protect their rights. 3. **Article 39A – Directive for Free Legal Aid**: o Directs the State to provide free legal aid to ensure justice is not denied due to economic or social disability. Operationalized through the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, establishing legal services authorities at national, state, and district levels.	3
	OR	
31B	ICCPR: An explicit provision for legal services is incorporated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). India has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which came into force in 1976 and is bound by the	3

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>international obligation to provide free legal assistance as per the requirements of the Covenant.

UDHR:

Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted by the Constitution or by the law. UDHR creates right-centric obligations of norm creating a character for the members of the international community.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>32</td><td>1. (a) The first step in the formation of a contract is the offer (proposal).
In this case, Rohan’s email to Meera stating his willingness to sell the laptop for ₹40,000 is an offer.
(b) The proposal made by Rohan to all students is a general or public offer).

2. Two points of difference:
Difference between Offer and General Offer<table><tr><th>Basis</th><th>Offer</th><th>General Offer</th></tr><tr><td>Meaning</td><td>An offer made to a specific person or a specific group of persons</td><td>An offer made to the public at large</td></tr><tr><td>To whom it is made</td><td>To a definite person or persons</td><td>To anyone who fulfils the conditions of the offer</td></tr><tr><td>Acceptance</td><td>Only the person to whom the offer is made can accept it</td><td>Any person who has knowledge of the offer and fulfils its conditions can accept it</td></tr></table></td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>33A</td><td>(a) Riya can register her creation under the Patents Act, 1970 to protect her Intellectual Property Rights.

(b) Two basic requirements for patent registration:
1. Novelty: The invention must be new and not known to the public anywhere in the world.
2. Industrial Applicability / Usefulness: The invention must be capable of being made or used in some kind of industry.
The invention should also be non-obvious, meaning it should not be an obvious improvement over existing knowledge.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>OR</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

33B	(a) Kabir is not legally authorised to allow Rohan to occupy the premises. Under the lease agreement, the lessee (Kabir) cannot sub-let the property or transfer possession to another person without the consent of the lessor (Neha), unless expressly permitted in the lease. (b) The duty violated by Kabir is the duty to return the property in the same condition in which it was leased. Allowing Rohan to make structural changes amounts to committing waste, which reduces the value of the property. (c) One remedy available to Neha is to sue Kabir for compensation or damages for any loss or depreciation caused to the property due to Rohan's alterations.	3
34	**(a)** Identification of theories: • Image A: Incapacitation • Image B: Rehabilitation **(b)** Objective behind each theory: • Incapacitation (Image A): To segregate the criminal from society and prevent them from committing further offenses. This is achieved through imprisonment or, in some cases, capital punishment. • Rehabilitation (Image B): To reform the offender and transform them into a valuable member of society, preventing future crimes by making the offender understand that their conduct was wrong.	3
	Question for the visually impaired: ***Objectives of Criminal Laws in India:*** 1. ***Deterrence*** *Criminal law aims to discourage individuals from committing offences by creating fear of punishment. The punishment serves as a warning to both the offender and society at large.* 2. ***Retribution*** *Retribution is based on the principle that a wrongdoer deserves punishment for the harm caused. It reflects society's moral condemnation of criminal acts and ensures that justice is seen to be done.* 3. ***Rehabilitation*** *Criminal law also focuses on reforming offenders by helping them reintegrate into society as law-abiding citizens through corrective and rehabilitative measures rather*	3
35A	(a) The action taken against Gulli is Detention, as he is temporarily kept for questioning without being formally charged with any offense. (b) The action taken against Timpi is Arrest, as she is formally taken into custody, informed of the charges, and her statement is recorded. (c) Two rights of a person who is arrested: 1. The right to be informed of the reasons for arrest immediately. 2. The right to consult a legal practitioner of their choice.	3

	Protection against Arrest and Detention (Article 22) • No person can be detained in custody without being informed of the grounds for arrest. • The arrested or detained person has the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of their choice. • A person arrested or detained must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours (travel time excluded). • No person can be kept in custody beyond 24 hours without the authority of a magistrate.	
	OR	
35B	**I. (a) Article 29(2)** – Prohibits State-aided educational institutions from denying admission to any citizen on the ground of language. **(b) Article 30(2)** – Prohibits the State from discriminating against minority educational institutions while granting aid on grounds of religion or language. **II.** Both actions are unconstitutional as they infringe the cultural and educational rights guaranteed under Articles 29 and 30.	3
36	- A **trade name** identifies a business but does not, on its own, provide brand protection. - A **trademark** protects a brand name and distinguishes a company's products or services from others. - Example: **Google**, where the trade name has become a trademark.	3
	SECTION D	
37A	1. Impeachment/Removal of a High Court judge by Parliament under the Constitution. 2. The removal of High Court judges is governed by the Constitution, not by internal court authority. 3. Role of Members of Parliament in the early stage of this process. • MPs receive complaints, examine allegations, and draft a motion specifying charges against the judge. • They present the motion to the Speaker/Chairperson to initiate the constitutional procedure for removal. 4. The next step after the motion is admitted by the Speaker/Chairperson.	5

	• The Speaker/Chairperson refers the motion to a specially constituted committee (usually comprising judges or senior members) to investigate the allegations. • The committee examines evidence, conducts hearings, and prepares a report for Parliament before any vote is taken. 5. To protect judicial independence, ensuring judges are free from political or executive influence, and can make decisions without fear of removal.	
	Or	
37B	1. Legal Mechanism: Public Interest Litigation (PIL) – allows a concerned citizen to seek judicial intervention on behalf of groups whose fundamental rights are being denied, even if they are not directly affected. 2. Relaxed Locus Standi- Courts permit any concerned citizen to file a PIL when vulnerable individuals cannot approach the court themselves, ensuring enforceable rights are protected. 3. Protection of Rights and Accountability: • Provides remedy to disadvantaged individuals (students, employees, commuters) who are otherwise unable to exercise their legal rights. • Holds public authorities accountable for denying access and creating barriers. • Enables judicial directives to correct systemic violations, ensuring long-term compliance. • Ensures the rights to equality, access, and non-discrimination are upheld in practice.	5
38	1. Arbitration – a process where a neutral third party (arbitrator) gives a binding decision on the dispute. 2. No. Since the contract specifies arbitration, Sunrise must first initiate arbitration. 3. Filing a notice of arbitration with the arbitrator or mutually agreed arbitration institution, stating the nature of the dispute and relief sought. 4. Two advantages of resolving disputes through this method. • Faster resolution: Arbitration is generally quicker than court litigation.	5

<table>
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- Expert decision-making: Arbitrators are often experts in the subject matter of the dispute.

(Other acceptable points: confidentiality of proceedings, flexibility in procedure, binding and enforceable award)

</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>39</td><td>

1. Principle of International Law: Erga Omnes Obligations – obligations owed by every state to the international community as a whole, especially regarding fundamental human rights and prohibitions against gross violations.

2. Why Aravon's argument is invalid:

- Even though Lumeria is not directly affected, erga omnes obligations empower any state to act when core international norms (e.g., prohibition of genocide, slavery, racial discrimination) are violated.
- Lumeria's standing arises from the fact that the obligation is owed to all states collectively, not just those directly affected.

3. Strengthening global responsibility: Reinforces the idea that serious breaches concern the international community as a whole, creating accountability beyond borders.

</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>40 A</td><td>

(i) Type of Liability:

(a) AgroGas Ltd. case: Absolute Liability (Indian law – *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*)

(b) Pannu's reservoir case: Strict Liability (*Rylands v. Fletcher – English law*)

(ii) Differences between Absolute and Strict Liability:

<table>
<tr><td>Basis</td><td>Absolute Liability</td><td>Strict Liability</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nature of Liability</td><td>Liability is absolute; no exceptions allowed</td><td>Liability is strict, but exceptions are allowed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Defenses / Exceptions</td><td>None</td><td>Defenses such as act of God, plaintiff's consent, or third-party act are valid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scope / Application</td><td>Applies to hazardous or inherently dangerous industrial activities</td><td>Applies to keeping dangerous substances or things on land</td></tr>
</table>

</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>OR</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

40 B	(a) **Assault** – Threat causing reasonable apprehension of imminent harm without physical contact. (b) **Battery** – Intentional and direct physical contact without consent. (c) **Assault** – Intent to cause harm and reasonable apprehension, though no physical contact occurs. (d) **Battery** – Intentional application of force (pouring water amounts to physical contact). (e) **Assault** – Reasonable fear of imminent harm, even though the gun is unloaded.	5

LEGAL STUDIES Code No. 074
Sample Question Paper
Class – XII (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper contains four sections – A, B, C and D
   - 1.1 Section A – Q.1-Q.20 – Multiple choice questions
   - 1.2. Section B – Q.21 – Q.28 2 Marks each. The answers should not exceed 40 words each.
   - 1.3. Section C – Q.29 – Q36. 3 marks each. The answers should exceed 100 words each.
   - 1.4. Section D – Q.37 – Q.40. 5 marks each. The answers should not exceed 140 words each.

S.No	Question	Marks
	SECTION A	
1	An NGO, Citizens for Clean Air, approached the court to challenge the operation of a factory emitting toxic pollutants into the atmosphere. The court permitted the NGO to file the case, stating that environmental protection is in the interest of society as a whole. Which of the following statements best explains the court's decision? (A) NGOs have special rights under the Constitution to file lawsuits. (B) The court extended the concept of locus standi in public interest. (C) The factory violated corporate governance principles. (D) The NGO was a shareholder in the factory.	1
2	Bhavya, a minor, borrowed a sum of money from his neighbour, Mihir by executing a mortgage of his property in favour of Mihir. Bhavya has approached the court for the cancellation of the mortgage. Which of the following statements is true? (A) The mortgage contract is valid and Mihir will recover money advanced to Bhavya. (B) Mortgage contract is voidable, but Mihir will not be able to recover money advanced to Bhavya. (C) The mortgage contract is void and Mihir will not be able to recover his money advanced to Bhavya. (D) The mortgage contract is illegal and Mihir cannot recover his money advanced to Bhavya.	1

<table>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Match Column A (Stages of Crime) with Column B (Sequence of Events) and state the correct option.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Column A</th><th></th><th>Column B</th></tr>
<tr><td>A.</td><td>Intention</td><td>(i)</td><td>A person enters the bank wearing a mask and gloves but gets nervous when he sees the security personnel. He escapes without taking any money.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Preparation</td><td>(ii)</td><td>A person plans to rob a bank. He shares his idea with a friend, expressing his desire to carry out the robbery.</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>Attempt</td><td>(iii)</td><td>The person enters the bank, manages to sneak in the pistol, threatening the staff, and takes the cash before escaping.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>Commission</td><td>(iv)</td><td>The person researches the bank’s security measures and scouts the bank’s layout and observes the security guard’s routine.</td></tr>
</table>
Options:
(a) A (i); B (ii); C (iii); D (iv)
(b) A (ii); B (iv); C (i); D (iii)
(c) A (ii); B (iv); C (iii);D (i)
(d) A (i); B (iv); C (iii); D (ii)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aman owns two vehicles: a car and a jeep. Aman is interested in selling the car, while Gaurav wants to purchase the jeep.
In this case, which legal maxim will apply with respect to consent in a contract?
(A) Audi Alteram Partem
(B) quod approbo non reprobo
(C) stare decisis
(D) Consensus Ad Idem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Com-tech, a multinational company is planning to set up its office in cyber city and is seeking a location for a period of fifteen years.
Which mode of transfer would be appropriate in this case?
(A) Sale
(B) Lease
(C) Exchange
(D) Mortgage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</table>

6	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct answer from the options that follow. **Assertion (A):** Article 48 A of the Constitution of India mandates that the State take steps to protect and improve the environment, while also safeguarding forests and wildlife. **Reason (R):** Article 48A promotes industrialization and urban development over environmental protection, allowing the State to prioritize economic growth even at the cost of forest and wildlife degradation. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. (C) A is true, R is false (D) A is false, R is true	1
7	Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct answer from the options that follow. **Assertion (A) :** The Supreme Court of India can take suo motu action in matters of public importance or enforce fundamental rights. **Reason(R):** Under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court has the authority to directly intervene in cases of fundamental rights violations and can initiate proceedings on its own if necessary, even without a formal petition. **Choose the correct answer:** (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. (C) A is true, R is false (D) A is false, R is true	1
8	The farm of Sultanpur is the property of Chaman and worth rupees eight lakhs. Amar, by an instrument of gift, professes to transfer the farm of Sultanpur to Bolu, giving by the same instrument rupees ten lakhs to Chaman. Chaman chooses to retain the farm. Which of the following statements is correct? (A) Chaman forfeits the gift of rupees ten lakhs due to the doctrine of election. (B) Chaman can retain rupees ten lakhs as it is a gift without transferring the farm. (C) Chaman cannot choose to retain the farm of Sultanpur. (D) Amar, by the same instrument of gift, cannot profess to transfer the farm and give ten lakhs to Chaman.	1

9	Identify the correct statement that reflects the history of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in India. (A) The modern adversarial model of the Indian judiciary was introduced after the British colonial era, replacing native ADR methods. (B) Native ADR techniques in India existed even before the establishment of English-style courts during the British colonial period. (C) English legal systems had no influence on the practice of Indian courts, advocates, and judges. (D) The introduction of English courts in India abolished all traditional methods of dispute resolution.	1
10	Once a property has been transferred through a relinquishment, sale, or gift deed to a recipient, it is essential to have the transfer recorded in the government records. Which of the following methods is used to officially update the ownership in these records? (A) Registration (B) Mutation (C) Mortgage (D) Attestation	1
11	Rajeev Verma, a celebrated painter, was commissioned by the state government to create a large painting for the newly constructed state library. The artwork, completed in 1990 after four years of meticulous effort, was removed in 2020 during a major renovation to make space for new exhibitions. While being moved to storage, the painting was accidentally damaged. Under the Copyright Act, 1957, identify the right of Rajeev Verma that has been violated due to the accidental damage of the painting? (A) Right of Paternity (B) Right of Integrity (C) Right of Reproduction (D) Right of Distribution	1
12	Which of the following is a **Fundamental Duty** inserted by the 86th Amendment? (A) Right to education for children between age six and fourteen is now a fundamental right under Article 21A. (B) Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years. (C) Providing opportunities for education to children by their parents between the age of six and fourteen years. (D) Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections and protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.	1

13	Shakila, a Class IV employee under the Central Government, belongs to the minority community. She has moved the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) regarding a matter of discrimination in salary in her department. However, the matter has been pending for a very long time. She now wants to approach the National Commission for Minorities to seek speedy redressal. What are the options available to her? (A) She can move the National Commission for Minorities for speedy redressal as it is a case of discrimination. (B) She can take her matter before the Lok Adalat. (C) She will have to wait before the Central Administrative Tribunal for disposal of her case. (D) She can file a plea before the National Commission for Women against discrimination.	1
14	Ravi was caught stealing groceries worth ₹2,000 from a neighborhood store. He was arrested, tried in court, and sentenced to one year in prison. While announcing the sentence, the judge stated that the punishment was intended to penalize Ravi for breaking the law, discourage others from committing similar crimes, and give Ravi an opportunity to reform himself in prison. The judge also clarified that no compensation would be ordered for the store owner, as the focus was on punishing the offender. Which objective of criminal law is clearly *not* reflected in the judge's statement? (A) Deterrence (B) Retribution (C) Rehabilitation (D) Restoration	1
15	An officer in the Indian Army is facing a disciplinary issue and seeks legal assistance. The matter involves cyber law violations during active duty. The case is referred to a specialized department within the army that deals with such legal issues and advises the Chief of Army Staff. Which department is handling the officer's case? (A) Ministry of law and justice (B) Judge advocate general's (jag) department (C) Indian judicial service (D) Defence accounts department	1

16	Ms. Hazra, in 1922, fought a significant case against the Patna High Court. This case is often cited as a turning point in the struggle for gender equality in the Indian legal profession. What was the core issue of her fight, and how did it impact the legal profession for women in India? (A) Ms. Hazra fought for women to be allowed to appear as advocates in the Patna High Court, challenging the restriction that limited legal practice to men only. (B) Ms. Hazra fought for the inclusion of women in the judicial system, specifically to become judges in the Patna High Court. (C) Ms. Hazra challenged the Bar Council's rule that prohibited women from taking legal examinations, marking a victory for women's access to legal education. (D) Ms. Hazra fought for equal pay for women advocates, claiming gender discrimination in compensation for legal services.	1
17	In 2024, a prominent legal case involving the constitutionality of a new law was brought before the Supreme Court of India. The petition was filed by an Advocate on Record, who had the necessary clearance to represent cases directly before the Court. However, the counsel appearing to argue the case before the judges was a Senior Advocate, known for her extensive experience and expertise. The issue arose as to whether the Senior Advocate could directly file and represent the case, or whether she needed an Advocate on Record to represent the case in the Supreme Court formally. According to the Advocates Act, 1961, how are Senior Advocates and Advocates on Record distinguished in terms of their roles and functions in the Supreme Court? (A) Senior Advocates can file and argue cases in the Supreme Court without the need for an Advocate on Record. (B) An Advocate on Record must always file the case, while Senior Advocates can only argue the case after it is filed. (C) Senior Advocates can file cases independently, and Advocates on Record only serve to assist in filing cases. (D) Senior Advocates are limited to representing clients in High Courts and cannot appear in the Supreme Court without an Advocate on Record.	1
18	An individual files a complaint against a government-owned insurance company for rejecting his claim without valid reason. The matter is investigated by an authority that helps resolve the issue without going to court and ensures fair treatment. Who is most likely handling this complaint?	1

	(A) Lokpal (B) Insurance Ombudsman (C) District Consumer Forum (D) Arbitrator	
19	Darjeeling tea, known for its distinct flavor and quality, is grown only in specific regions of West Bengal. The producers have legal protection to prevent others from using the name "Darjeeling" for tea not grown there. What type of intellectual property right protects this name? (A) Patent (B) Trademark (C) Geographical Indication (D) Copyright	1
20	A landlord and tenant are in a dispute over unpaid rent and property damage. They bring the matter to court seeking a resolution. The court finds that there are elements that could lead to an acceptable settlement for both parties. According to Section 89 CPC, what is the most appropriate action for the court? (A) The court should formulate the settlement terms and prioritize a full trial. (B) The court should attempt to settle the dispute solely based on its own formulated terms without any input from the parties. (C) The court should formulate settlement terms, share them with the parties for feedback, and based on their input, refer the case to a suitable ADR. (D) The court should request the parties to independently resolve their dispute outside the judicial system.	1
SECTION B		
21 (A)	Mention the grounds for the impeachment of a Supreme Court or High Court judge, and what majority is required in Parliament to pass the impeachment motion?	2
	(OR)	
(B)	Explain the significance of the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction under Article 131 of the Indian Constitution. How does it differ from appellate and advisory jurisdictions?	
22	Raghav Singh, a resident of the village of Juhgarh, is accused of murdering his wife, Meera Singh. Meera was found severely injured at their home, and before her death, she made a statement to a police officer and a doctor. In her statement	2

	just before dying, Meera stated that Raghav had attacked her with a knife after an argument. The prosecution seeks to use this statement as evidence in the trial against Raghav. State the conditions when the above statement made by Meera Singh can be admitted as evidence against Raghav as per law of crimes.	
23 (A)	State the primary functions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas established under the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013? **(OR)**	2
(B)	Explain how Lok Adalats ensure speedy and cost-effective dispute resolution in India.	
24	A 13-year-old girl named Aarti, who lives in a small village, works long hours in a local factory making toys. She is forced to work in hazardous conditions, is deprived of education, and is often physically exhausted. Aarti's parents, due to financial difficulties, are unable to stop her from working, as they depend on the income. Which is the forum that can be approached to look into the violation of Arti's rights? State any *two* powers of this forum.	2
25 (A)	In the North Sea Continental Shelf Case (1969), the International Court of Justice (ICJ) outlined the key elements for the formation of customary international law. State these key elements. **(OR)**	2
(B)	Explain the implication of Article 59 of the Statute of the ICJ regarding the binding effect of its decisions on non-parties to a case.	
26	Ramesh, a farmer from a remote village, was accused of trespassing on a wealthy landowner's property. Lacking knowledge of the legal system and unable to afford a lawyer, Ramesh approached the District Legal Services Authority for help. Despite being eligible for free legal aid under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, his application was delayed. Consequently, he missed a critical hearing, and the court ruled in favor of the landowner. Evaluate the role of legal aid when poverty is an obstacle in the way of getting justice for individuals like Ramesh.	2

27	What is the primary role of the Collegium System in India? Discuss its composition.	2
28	A startup develops a unique method for preserving fruits without using chemicals. The founders are unsure whether to apply for a patent or keep the process confidential. They fear that if they disclose the method in a patent application, competitors might find ways to copy or slightly modify it. After discussion, they decide not to file for a patent and instead choose to keep the method confidential while using it commercially. Identify the type of intellectual property being used. Mention one key difference between this and a patent.	2
SECTION C		
29 (A)	'Increasing the retirement age of judges will have significant benefits.'- Justify. **(OR)**	3
(B)	Analyze the role of judicial review as a mechanism for maintaining the balance of power within a democratic government. Examine the significance of the judiciary to nullify legislative and executive actions,	
30	(I) Give the meaning of International Law. (II) Identify the category of International law that will apply to the cases given below: i. Nordland and Queeland are two neighboring countries. Nordland objects to Queeland's construction of a dam on the Rivora River, claiming it violates the 1960 Rivora Water Treaty. Nordland argues that the dam will reduce water supply for its farmers. ii. Rajesh Sharma, an Indian businessman enters into a contract with a UK based Company, TechSolutions Ltd. for providing software solutions. After a few months a dispute arises, as Rajesh alleges that TechSolutions Ltd. breached the terms of the contract by failing to deliver the software on time, causing significant financial losses. Rajesh decides to take the matter to court in India, seeking damages. However, TechSolutions Ltd. argues that according to the contract's choice of law and forum clause, the case should be heard in the UK courts under English law.	3
31 (A)	Explain the role and jurisdiction of 'Permanent Lok Adalat' under the Legal Services Authorities(Amendment) Act, 2002. How do Permanent Lok Adalat differ from regular Lok Adalat in resolving disputes? **(OR)**	3

(B)	Describe the circumstances that led to the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. How does the Act promote access to justice for weaker sections of society?	
32	Identify the nature of contract in the cases given below under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and comment whether these are valid, void or voidable contracts. (a) Rohit agrees to sell his car to Neha for ₹2 lakh, with the condition that the sale will only occur if Neha secures a bank loan of ₹1.5 lakh within the next two weeks. Neha applies for the loan but does not get approval within the specified time frame. Rohit, therefore, refuses to sell the car. (b) Amber, a businessman, enters into a contract with Ankit, an overseas supplier, to import 100 smartphones worth ₹5 lakh into India. The contract specifies that the goods will be shipped within a month, and Amber will make full payment upon delivery. However, just a week before the shipment is scheduled to arrive, the Indian government changes its import regulations, imposing a sudden ban on the import of these smartphones due to national security concerns. As a result, Amber cannot legally receive or sell the smartphones.	3
33 (A)	Identify the type of arbitration used in each scenario and explain why the chosen type of arbitration is suitable for the given dispute. 1. An Indian company enters into a contract with a supplier based in Singapore. A dispute arises over the terms of the contract, and both parties agree to resolve it through arbitration under the rules of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), but the arbitral award is required to be enforced in India. 2. A commercial dispute arises between two multinational companies, one based in New Delhi and the other in London, over the terms of a joint venture agreement. Both companies agree to take the help of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) to administer the arbitration. **(OR)**	3
(B)	Identify the type of mediation in each scenario and state how each type is suited to the specific situation. 1. Two business partners, Mr. X and Mr. Y, are involved in a conflict over the management of their joint venture. Both partners are willing to preserve their relationship but are struggling to communicate effectively. They decide to approach a mediator who facilitates their discussions, helping them understand each other's perspectives and guiding them towards a mutually beneficial solution.	

	2. A long-standing family dispute over the inheritance of property arises. The family members have deeply rooted emotional issues, and the mediator focuses not just on resolving the dispute but on transforming the relationships between the parties, helping them understand each other's feelings and experiences.	
34	See the images given below and answer the questions:   **Image A** **Image B** (i) Identify the type of Tort wrong that is committed in the above two images A and B. (ii) Differentiate between the two types of tort wrong.	3
35	Explain any three circumstances under which legal aid can be denied or withdrawn according to the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.	3
36 (A)	Describe any three key features of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010, adopted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 regarding involvement of lawyers for legal service. **(OR)**	3
(B)	Explain any three components of Free Legal Services provided under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, and mention the purpose of introducing pre-litigation services.	
SECTION D		
37 (A)	In the context of India's legal market, how can law graduates leverage emerging opportunities to build successful careers? (Any five) **(OR)**	5
(B)	Give a comparative analysis of legal education in India, the United Kingdom, and the United States, focusing on the structure, curriculum, and professional requirements for becoming a lawyer in each country.	

38	Bansi Das, a migrant labourer, was arrested on the wrongful charges of theft while he was participating in a peaceful demonstration against the low wages for migrant labourers. He was not informed of the reasons for his arrest, and no legal representation was provided to him. During his detention, Bansi Das was not allowed to communicate with his family or friends, and he was kept in custody for more than 48 hours without being produced before a magistrate. His wife, Santoshi Devi, unaware of his whereabouts wants to take legal action but does not have the means to file a case. (A) Identify and explain the Fundamental Right of Bansi Das that is being violated in the above situation. (B) Explain the constitutional remedy available to Bansi Das or his wife in the above case.	5
39 (A)	(I) Explain the concept of 'No Fault Liability' in tort law. (II) Read the case study given below and answer on the basis of the concept explained in (I) above. The Jal Waterworks Company was responsible for supplying water to the surrounding area and had constructed a large reservoir to store the water. The company's reservoir was located near Tek Chand's property. In the course of normal operations, the reservoir, which was supposed to contain water, eventually overflowed, causing water to escape and flood Tek Chand's land. Although the company was not negligent in maintaining the reservoir, Tek Chand sought compensation from the company for the damage to his property. Explain the liability of Jal Waterworks Company, if any, as there is no negligence here by the company, for damaging the property of Tek Chand in light of the decided case law. **(OR)**	5
(B)	(I) Explain the concept of 'negligence' under tort law. (II) A popular mall, CityPoint Plaza, had recently installed a decorative water fountain in its central atrium. One afternoon, an employee mopped the floor around the fountain but failed to place a "Wet Floor" sign. Mr. Rahul Verma, a software engineer, was walking through the atrium on his lunch break. Unaware of the slippery surface, he slipped and fell, fracturing his wrist. Rahul's injury required surgery, physical therapy, and a month-long leave from work, leading to financial losses and emotional distress. Can Rahul move the court under Tort of negligence against City Point Plaza? Justify your answer with the help of decided case law.	

40	Based on the TWO scenarios given below, answer the questions that follow. (i) Ravi is a young software engineer who recently started his own business, RTech Solutions, providing software development services. He works alone, developing software solutions for small businesses, handling client communication, and managing the financial aspects of his business. Ravi keeps all the profits from his work. Identify and explain the type of business that is being run by Ravi. If Ravi's business faces financial losses or debt, what is Ravi's liability? (ii) Vikram and Ayesha are two experienced professionals with a shared passion for sustainable energy solutions. Together, they decided to launch GreenTech Innovations, a company focused on providing eco-friendly energy solutions to clients. Vikram and Ayesha agreed to form a business model that combines their skills and resources while ensuring that their personal assets would be protected. Both of them would contribute equally to the business in terms of capital, and both would be responsible for the management of the company. Identify and explain the type of business being run by Vikram and Ayesha. If their business suffers loss, then what is the liability of Vikram and Ayesha?	5

LEGAL STUDIES Code No. 074
Marking Scheme
Class – XII (2025-26)

S.No.	Question	Marks
	SECTION A	
Ans. 1	b) The court extended the concept of locus standi in public interest.	1
Ans. 2	c) The mortgage contract is void and Mihir will not be able to recover his money advanced to Bhavya.	1
Ans. 3	b) A (ii); B (iv); C (i); D (iii)	1
Ans. 4	d) Consensus Ad Idem	1
Ans. 5	b) Lease	1
Ans. 6	c) A is true, R is false	1
Ans. 7	b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
Ans. 8	a) Chaman forfeits the gift of rupees ten lakhs due to the doctrine of election.	1
Ans. 9	b) Native ADR techniques in India existed even before the establishment of English-style courts during the British colonial period.	1
Ans. 10	b) Mutation	1
Ans. 11	b) Right of Integrity	1
Ans. 12	c) Providing opportunities for education to children by their parents between the age of six and fourteen years.	1
Ans. 13	c) She will have to wait before the Central Administrative Tribunal for disposal of her case.	1
Ans. 14	d) Restoration	1
Ans. 15	b) Judge advocate general's (jag) department	1

Ans. 16	a) Ms. Hazra fought for women to be allowed to appear as advocates in the Patna High Court, challenging the restriction that limited legal practice to men only.	1
Ans. 17	b) An Advocate on Record must always file the case, while Senior Advocates can only argue the case after it is filed.	1
Ans. 18	b) Insurance Ombudsman	1
Ans. 19	c) Geographical Indication	1
Ans. 20	c) The court should formulate settlement terms, share them with the parties for feedback, and based on their input, refer the case to a suitable ADR.	1
	SECTION B	
Ans. 21A	The grounds for impeachment are proved misbehavior or incapacity. The motion requires: i. A majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament, and ii. A two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in each House.	1+1
	OR	
21B	Under Article 131, the Supreme Court exercises original jurisdiction to resolve disputes directly filed before it, primarily involving: i. Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States. ii. Disputes between two or more States. This differs from: Appellate Jurisdiction, where the Supreme Court hears appeals against decisions of lower courts. Advisory Jurisdiction, where the President seeks the Court's opinion on constitutional matters	1+ 0.5+ 0.5
Ans. 22	i. The Court must be satisfied that the deceased was in a fit state of mind to make the statement after the deceased had a clear opportunity to observe and identify his assailants and that he was making the statement without any influence. ii. If the dying declaration is coherent, consistent and trustworthy and appears to have been made voluntarily, conviction can be based on it even if there's no corroboration	1+1

	iii. A dying declaration which has been properly recorded by a competent magistrate, in the form of questions and answers, and as far as practicable in the words of the maker of the declaration is reliable.	
Ans. 23A	The primary functions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas under the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 are: Lokpal: Investigates allegations of corruption against public servants, including the Prime Minister, Members of Parliament, Group A, B, C, and D officials, and officials of public sector undertakings. Lokayuktas: Perform a similar role at the state level, addressing complaints of corruption against state public servants. Both aim to ensure accountability and transparency in governance.	1+1
	OR	
23B	i. Lok Adalats ensure speedy and cost-effective dispute resolution by providing an informal setting where disputes are resolved amicably through mutual agreement. ii. They eliminate the need for lengthy court procedures and litigation costs, as the awards passed by Lok Adalats are binding, final, and have the same legal status as a court decree.	1+1
Ans. 24	NCPCR- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights NCPCR enquires into complaints raised either by children themselves or by a concerned person on their behalf. It can investigate complaints and also take suo moto notice of matters related to: 1. Deprivation and violation of child rights. 2. Non implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children. 3. Non compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children. (mention any two)	1+ 0.5+ 0.5
Ans. 25A	(1) consistent and general international practice by states- it is the widespread repetition of similar international acts over time by states (State practice)	1+1

	and (2) a subjective acceptance of the practice as law by the international community - the requirement that the acts must occur out of a sense of obligation (opinion juris)	
	OR	
25B	I. Article 59 of the Statute of the ICJ implies that the decisions of the Court are not binding on parties that are not directly involved in a specific case. II. The binding effect is limited only to the disputing parties and applies solely to the particular case in question.	1+1
Ans. 26	Merely talking about human rights from an elitist platform is not sufficient. In order to do social justice for them and to make human rights meaningful, legal aid becomes essential. Human Rights which cannot be enforced due to poverty are meaningless and worthless. A right to access to justice is sine-qua-non for social justice. Indeed, poverty is an obstacle in the way of getting justice and due to this reason, the poor become a sufferer of social injustice. Legal aid indeed, is an integral part of human rights and it requires urgent considerations, otherwise, there is an apprehension that someday the patience of poor persons may be exhausted and that will endanger world peace.	0.5*4

Ans.27	The **Collegium System** in India refers to the mechanism through which appointments and transfers of judges to the higher judiciary (i.e., the Supreme Court and High Courts) are made.
	
	Primary Role:
	The Collegium recommends names for the appointment and transfer of judges in the higher judiciary.
	
	Composition:
	• For the **Supreme Court**, the Collegium consists of:
	  ○ The Chief Justice of India (CJI)
	  ○ Four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court
	• For the **High Court**, it includes:
	  ○ The Chief Justice of the High Court
	  ○ Two senior-most judges of that High Court
		1+
		0.5+
		0.5

Ans.28	• The company is using a trade secret. • Key difference: A trade secret remains protected as long as it is kept confidential, whereas a patent requires public disclosure and has a limited protection period (usually 20 years).	1+1
	SECTION C	
Ans. 29A	Increasing the retirement age of judges will have significant benefits. • Senior serving judges will bring with them years of experience. It will ensure the continued presence of a strong talent pool of experienced judges. • New judges can be appointed without displacing existing judges. • It will address the problem of mounting arrears. It will be a buffer against impending litigation explosion. • It will render post-retirement assignments unattractive and, as a consequence, strengthen the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary, both of which are crucial to sustain democracy.	3
	OR	
29B	**i. Centre-State Relations** Judicial review has also been used in matters concerning the legislative competence with regards to the Centre-State relations. Article 246 of the Constitution provides that the Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to matters itemized in the 'Union List' (List 1 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution). It provides further that both the Parliament and the Legislature of any State have powers to make laws with respect to matters enumerated in the 'Concurrent List' (List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution). With respect to the States, it provides that the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws with respect to matters listed in the 'State List' (List II of the Seventh Schedule). This Article delivers a clear division of law-making powers (division of powers) as well as room for an intersection between the Centre and the State. Judicial review helps demarcate the legislative competencies and ensures that Centre does not exert its supremacy over the state matters and likewise states do not encroach upon matters within the ambit of the Centre.	3

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>ii. Fairness in Executive Actions

In matters of executive or administrative actions, the judicial review practice of courts has often employed doctrines like ‘principles of natural justice’, reasonableness’, ‘proportionality’, and ‘legitimate expectation’;

There is a Latin phrase audialterampartem, which means ‘listen to the other side’. This phrase is an established principle in the Indian law practice and was applied by the Supreme Court in several cases. In the landmark decision of Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, the court adopted the principle of post-decision-hearing, in situations of urgency where a prior hearing is not feasible, and recognized that a chance of hearing cannot be debarred completely.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ans. 30</td><td>(I) International Law is a framework of rules and principles binding the relations between states, governing their conduct amongst themselves and other international entities that are legally recognized and between citizens of other nations. It is a system of treaties and agreements between nations that governs how nations interact with other nations, citizens of other nations, and businesses of other nations.

(II) Public International Law
Private International Law</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ans. 31A</td><td>The Permanent Lok Adalats were established under Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002 to settle disputes concerning public utility services at pre-litigation stage.

The Permanent Lok Adalat shall, during conduct of conciliation proceedings assist the parties in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute in an independent and impartial manner. In case the parties reach at an agreement on the settlement of the dispute, they shall sign the settlement agreement and the Permanent Lok Adalat shall pass an award in terms thereof. Where the parties fail to reach at an agreement, the Permanent Lok Adalat shall decide the dispute.

<table>
<tr><th>Lok Adalat</th><th>Permanent Lok Adalat</th></tr>
<tr><td>Temporary bodies established under the Act of 1987.</td><td>Permanent bodies established under the Act of 2002</td></tr>
<tr><td>Deals with a wide range of civil and criminal matters.</td><td>Focuses on public utility services.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

	OR	
31B	The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was enacted to fulfill the mandate of Article 39A of the Indian Constitution, which directs the State to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen due to economic or other disabilities. The Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted to give a statutory base to legal aid programs throughout the country on a uniform pattern. **I. Objectives for its enactment:** 1. Article 39A emphasizes free legal aid and access to justice for all. 2. Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution uphold equality before the law and the right to life and personal liberty, which includes access to justice. 3. Economic disparities and lack of legal awareness among marginalized communities created barriers to accessing the judicial system. **II. Promote access to justice:** i. provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and ii. to organize lok adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity	3
Ans. 32	This is an example of a contingent contract where the performance is dependent on an uncertain future event. Because the condition (Neha securing the loan) did not occur, the contract does not bind Rohit to sell the car. Contingent contracts are valid. Amber cannot legally receive or sell the smartphones, rendering the contract unenforceable. The law prohibits the importation of these goods, causing the contract to become void. The contract becomes void if its performance is rendered impossible due to a change in law or government policy, making it unenforceable.	3
Ans. 33A	**1. Foreign Arbitration** - The dispute involves an Indian company and a supplier based in Singapore, with arbitration governed by the rules of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC). This constitutes Foreign arbitration, as the arbitration is conducted under the auspices of a foreign institution (SIAC), and the arbitration process follows its rules, which may differ from Indian arbitration norms.	3

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>2. International Commercial Arbitration

- In this case, the dispute between two multinational companies (one in India and the other in the UK) is resolved through international commercial arbitration, with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) administering the arbitration. This is an example of international commercial arbitration because the dispute involves commercial interests between parties from different countries, and the ICC is an international body administering the arbitration process.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>OR</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ans.
33B</td><td>1: Facilitative Mediation
In this scenario, a neutral mediator helps the parties (Mr. X and Mr. Y) communicate effectively and understand each other's perspectives. Facilitative mediation focuses on improving communication and guiding the parties towards a mutually agreeable solution without imposing a decision. It is suitable here as the partners are willing to preserve their relationship and need assistance in resolving their conflict through dialogue.

2: Transformative Mediation
In this case, the mediator focuses on transforming the relationships between the family members, addressing the emotional aspects of the dispute and fostering mutual understanding. Transformative mediation is particularly suited for deeply rooted conflicts, as it emphasizes empowering the parties and improving their interaction to resolve issues at a personal and emotional level.</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ans. 34</td><td>(i) Image A- Assault
Image B- Battery
(ii)
<table>
<tr><th>S.No</th><th>Basis</th><th>Assault</th><th>Battery</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Meaning</td><td>The tort of assault occurs when the defendant intends to cause in the claimant’s mind a reasonable apprehension (feeling of anxiety or fear) of an imminent harmful or offensive touching to the claimant;</td><td>The tort of battery occurs when the defendant shows an intentional and direct application of physical force of the claimant with the intent to cause harm or offense.</td></tr>
</table></td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

	2.	Requirement of Contact	Does not require physical contact; it is based on the victim's fear of immediate harm.	Requires actual physical contact with the victim.	
	3	Example	Hitting, slapping, or pushing someone.	Threatening to punch someone or raising a fist in a threatening manner.	
Ans.35	Legal aid can be denied or withdrawn in the following circumstances: 1. Legal aid can be denied if a person is found ineligible under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987; 2. Legal aid can be withdrawn if the aided person who applied under the income category is found to possess sufficient means; 3. Legal aid can be withdrawn where the aided person obtained legal services by misrepresentation or fraud; 4. Legal aid can be withdrawn where the aided person does not cooperate with the Legal Services Authority/Committee or with the legal services advocate; 5. Legal aid can be withdrawn where the person engages a legal practitioner other than the one assigned by the Legal Services Authority/Committee; 6. Legal aid can be withdrawn in the event of death of the aided person except in the case of civil proceedings where the right or liability survives; 7. Legal aid can be withdrawn where the application for legal service or the matter in question is found to be an abuse of the process of law or of legal services. (Mention any three)				3
Ans. 36 A.	Three key features of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 regarding the involvement of lawyers for legal service are: 1. **Selection of Panel Lawyers:** Legal services institutions select panel lawyers with a minimum of three years of experience, based on their competence, integrity, and suitability. Separate panels are maintained for different types of cases.				3

	2. Restrictions on Panel Lawyers regarding payment of fees: Panel lawyers are paid fees as per State regulations after the completion of proceedings. Panel lawyers are not allowed to accept any fee or valuable consideration from the beneficiaries of legal aid. They must perform their duties diligently and may be removed for non-performance or misconduct. **3. Involvement of Senior Advocates:** Senior advocates may be engaged in special cases involving serious threats to life and liberty or matters of great public importance, if approved by the Chairman of the legal services institution. **Components of Free Legal Services:** • Payment of court and process fees and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings. • Provision of service of lawyers in legal proceedings. • Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings • Provision of aid and advice to the beneficiaries to access the benefits under the welfare statutes and schemes framed by the Central Government or the State Government and to ensure access to justice in any other manner. (Mention any three)	
	OR	
36 B	Components of Free Legal Services: • Payment of court and process fees and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings. • Provision of service of lawyers in legal proceedings. • Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings • Provision of aid and advice to the beneficiaries to access the benefits under the welfare statutes and schemes framed by the Central Government or the State Government and to ensure access to justice in any other manner. (Mention any three)	3

	SECTION D	
Ans. 37A	a. **Litigation**: Graduates may practice as an advocate in a court of law. This can be achieved by working under experienced advocates or being attached to litigation departments of law firms or companies in order to practice in the Courts of India. b. **Law Firm Practice:** Law firms vary in size and practice areas. Law firms may range from boutique law firms specializing in specific areas of law (such as Intellectual Property Rights and Tax law), to mid- sized law firms as well as large law firms which are full service law firms with different practice groups such as general corporate, mergers and acquisitions, employment law, taxation, international trade, insurance, intellectual property, and project finance and infrastructure. Corporate lawyers would also advise on regulatory issues and legal compliance. Centres for Legal Process Outsourcing (LPOs) also have a lot of transnational transactional work. c. **Corporate Sector:** Large corporations often have an in-house legal practice. An inhouse counsel will give legal advice to the company, have expertise in the business of the company and be responsible for ensuring that the business of the company is being run in compliance with applicable laws and when required will bring in external lawyers. Several organisations such as commercial banks, multinational companies, investment firms, insurance companies, e-commerce ventures, media houses are hiring law graduates for managing their legal departments. d. **Public Policy:** Lawyers have an important role in formulating and advising on public policy. Several organizations employ law graduates for policy making and have institutionalized fellowships where law graduates can be Research Assistants. Institutions such as Competition Commission of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India also employ law graduates for policy making in the respective fields. Law firms have established Government Policy Departments where they employ law graduates for policy research. e. **Legal Research and Academia:** Graduates may attach themselves with Research Centres and think tanks. Law graduates may take up teaching and research as a profession. At least a post graduate degree in Law or	5

	related disciplines is expected to build a career in academics. Universities employ postgraduates in law as lecturers/Assistant Professors at the beginning of their careers. Short term positions and opportunities as Visiting Professors/Adjunct professors are also available in academia. f. **Non-Governmental Organizations:** Not-for-profit organizations, especially organizations with a social justice orientation have positions for law graduates. These range from small grassroot level organizations to large well-funded organizations. They may be general in nature providing free legal aid, legal education and legal awareness to more specialist organizations involved in areas such as women and child rights, environmental law, employment laws, consumer rights and public health. Government Institutions:, Government departments, statutory authorities, public sector undertaking and regulatory bodies also provide interesting opportunities to lawyers. Graduates may opt for jobs in the government sector in institutions such as National Human Rights Commission, Law Commission of India, and National Commission for Women etc. g. **Judicial Services/ clerkships:** The court system provides several avenues to law graduates. The higher judiciary, that is judges of the High Courts and Supreme Courts have law clerks cum research assistants who assists a judge in researching for cases, maintaining paperwork etc. Judicial clerks often sit in court hearings with the judges. Graduates may write the All India Judicial Services Examination to avail of positions in the Indian Judiciary. Qualifying candidates start in subordinate courts and may then progress to hold offices in the High Courts and even the Supreme Court of India. h. **Judge Advocate General (JAG) Officer:** The Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Department is the legal branch of the Indian Army. It deals with military related disciplinary cases and litigation and assists in providing legal assistance to the army in human rights matters and the rule of law among other things.The service rendered in the JAG's Department are considered to be Judicial service as per the regulations for the Indian Army.	
	OR	

37B	Legal education varies significantly across India, the UK, and the USA in terms of structure, curriculum, and professional requirements. **<u>India</u>:** **Structure**: Legal education in India typically follows a five-year integrated undergraduate program (BA LLB), or a three-year LLB program after completing an undergraduate degree. Both are followed by a period of practical training or internship. **Curriculum**: The curriculum is regulated by the Bar Council of India (BCI) and includes subjects such as Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Family Law, and Environmental Law. The focus is on theoretical understanding with limited practical exposure during the academic phase. **Professional Requirements**: After completing the degree, graduates must clear the All India Bar Examination (AIBE) to practice law. The legal profession in India is regulated by the Bar Council of India. **<u>United Kingdom:</u>** **Structure**: In the UK, legal education consists of a three-year undergraduate law degree (LLB), followed by a one-year vocational course known as the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC) for barristers, or the Legal Practice Course (LPC) for solicitors. Alternatively, aspiring lawyers can take a non-law undergraduate degree and then complete a Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL). **Curriculum**: The curriculum is heavily focused on both theoretical foundations and practical application, with a distinction between academic study and vocational training. Subjects like Contract Law, Tort Law, and Criminal Law are core, while students also specialize in their chosen area during vocational courses. **Professional Requirements**: After the vocational course, candidates must complete a period of pupillage (for barristers) or a training contract (for solicitors) before qualifying as a barrister or solicitor. The profession is regulated by professional bodies like the Bar Council of England and Wales and the Solicitors Regulation Authority. **<u>United States of America (US)</u>**: **Structure**: Legal education in the US follows a unique path. After completing a four-year undergraduate degree, students attend a three-year law school (Juris Doctor or JD program). Admission to law school requires passing the Law School Admission Test (LSAT).	5

	Curriculum: The JD curriculum includes foundational subjects like Constitutional Law, Contracts, Torts, and Civil Procedure, along with electives in areas like Corporate Law, Environmental Law, and Intellectual Property. The curriculum emphasizes practical skills through clinics, externships, and moot court activities. **Professional Requirements:** After earning a JD, graduates must pass the bar exam in the state where they wish to practice. Each state has its own bar exam, and passing it qualifies the graduate to practice law in that jurisdiction. The legal profession is regulated by state bar associations. While legal education in India, the UK, and the USA shares common goals of preparing students to practice law, the pathways, professional requirements, and practical training vary.	
Ans.38	a. Article 22 -Protection against arrest and detention Article 22 provides safeguards against arrest and detention in following ways: i. No one can be detained in custody without providing grounds for arrest. ii. The arrested and detained person has a right to consult and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his or her choice. iii. A person who is arrested and detained in custody should be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours. The travel time is not counted towards the twenty-four hours time frame. iv. No such person can be detained in custody beyond twenty-four hours without the authority of a magistrate. b. The constitutional remedy that is available is that of Writ jurisdiction.	1+4
Ans. 39A	In fault-based liability, the legal right of the claimant is violated due to a mistake of the defendant, and the defendant is liable to pay compensation. However, there are certain situations where the defendant is liable to pay compensation even if the violation of the claimant's right is not done by the defendant, but there is a violation of the claimant's right. This is known as no fault liability. In short, liability arising without any fault is a no-fault liability. It covers two kinds of liability: • Strict Liability • Absolute Liability	3+2

	The liability of Jal Waterworks Company is Absolute Liability under Tort Law, even if there is no negligence here by the company, for damaging the property of Tek Chand in light of the M.C. Mehta Case. In India, the principle of Absolute Liability was introduced by the Supreme Court in the aftermath of the two instances of gas leaks from factories killing thousands and injuring lakhs. If an enterprise, which is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industry, which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to any one on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous activity in which it is engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety and if any harm is done on account of such activity, the enterprise must be absolutely liable to compensate for such harm and it should be no answer to the enterprise to say that it had taken all reasonable care and that the harm occurred without any negligence on its part." The industry cannot plead that all safety measures were taken care of by them and that there was no negligence on their part. They will not be allowed any exceptions neither can they take up any defence like that of 'Act of God' or 'Act of Stranger'. The basic principles of absolute liability as emerged above are: 1. Enterprise (commercial objective) 2. Hazardous or inherently dangerous activity 3. Escape is not necessary	
	Or	
39B	(I) Negligence is defined as the breach of the duty to take care which results in damages. Basically, it can be said that the wrong-doer or the defendant has been careless in a way that harms the interest of the victim or the claimant. (II) Yes, Rahul can move the court under Tort of negligence against City Point Plaza in light of the decided case Donoghue v Stevenson. Here the negligence on part of the manufacturer of the soft drink resulted in the illness or injury to the claimant.	2+3

Generally, in order to argue successfully that the defendant has been negligent, the victim or the claimant must establish three elements against the defendant in a tort of negligence case

1) the defendant owes a duty of care to the victim;
2) there has been a breach of duty of care on part of the defendant; and
3) the breach of the duty to care resulted in the harm suffered by the claimant.

Let us consider these elements here.

1) Duty of Care
In Donoghue v Stevenson, a case decided in England, the plaintiff Donoghue drank a soft drink (ginger beer) manufactured by the defendant Stevenson. The drink had a decomposed snail in the bottle that made the claimant ill.

The court held that the manufacturer owed duty of care to those who are 'reasonably foreseeable' to be affected by the product.

CityPoint Plaza, owed a duty of care to its customers like Rahul who came to the mall.

Thus, the duty of care is owed to those whom one can reasonably foresee as being potentially harmed. This principle is applicable to numerous fact situations.

2) Breach of Duty of Care
Once the duty of care is proven the claimant then must establish that the duty of care was broken; i.e., the defendant was unsuccessful in fulfilling the duty of care in accordance with the standard of 'reasonableness'.

In the case of Donoghue v Stevenson, the court held that the manufacturers of products owe a duty of reasonable care to the consumers who use the products.

The CityPoint Plaza mall was negligent when an employee mopped the floor around the fountain but failed to place a "Wet Floor" sign. So there was a breach of Duty of Care.

3) Harm to the Claimant
In the case of Donoghue v Stevenson, the negligence on part of the manufacturer of the soft drink resulted in the illness or injury to the claimant.

	Rahul's injury required surgery, physical therapy, and a month-long leave from work, leading to financial losses and emotional distress. So there was harm to the claimant, Rahul.	
Ans.40	**(i) Sole Proprietorship** Sole proprietorship is a popular form of business organisation and is the most suitable form for small businesses, especially in their initial years of operation. Sole proprietorship refers to a form of business organisation which is owned, managed and controlled by an individual who is the recipient of all profits and bearer of all risks. The word “sole” implies “only”, and “proprietor” refers to “owner”. Hence, a sole proprietor is the one who is the only owner of a business. It is the easiest type of business to establish or take apart, due to a lack of government regulation. Ravi could lose his personal savings or assets. **(ii) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)** A limited liability partnership (LLP) is a body corporate formed and incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. A Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is a type of business that combines the benefits of limited liability with the flexibility of a partnership. It allows members to organize their internal structure based on an agreement. This type of business is suitable for entrepreneurs, professionals, and enterprises that provide services or engage in scientific and technical disciplines. It is also a good option for small enterprises and for investment by venture capital due to its flexible structure and operation. Vikram and Ayesha are not personally liable for the company’s debts beyond the amount they invested. They would only be liable for the company’s debts up to the amount they have invested, meaning their personal assets would not be at risk.	2.5+ 2.5